

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays, at the rate of \$10.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII. No. 68

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—JEWELL AND HIS WIFE.—ROGER DUNHAM.—LARRY M. MALLON at 10 o'clock.—FAIRY CHIMES.—ROGER DUNHAM.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—FRANCOIS AND ANNE.—NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA FAMILLE BENOIST.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE GEM.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 90 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ and his pupils.—THE LIP IN THE AIR.

STEWART HALL, Fourteenth street.—FOURTH CORNER OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Morning at 10 o'clock.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 265 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ENGLISH.—STREET SCENES.—DANCING AND SINGING.—THE BLACK COCK.—THE HEAVENLY COUPLE.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR ENGLISH.—DANCING.—STREET SCENES.—DANCING AND SINGING.—THE BLACK COCK.—THE HEAVENLY COUPLE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFITH AND GRIFITH'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLOONS, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE GREAT TACIT RACE.—THE BLACK COCK.—Mallion at 25 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOICES.—MUSICAL MINSTRELS.—BALLET DANCING.—THE HILLS OF KERRY.—OR. IRELAND'S LAST STRONGHOLD. Mallion at 25 o'clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHING ENTERTAINMENT.—THE BALLOON, &c.—THE JALOUS WIFE. Mallion at 25 o'clock.

WOOD'S THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GRAND OPERA.—MUSICAL MINSTRELS.—FANTASIES, CALISTO, &c.—LA STUTE BLANCHE. Mallion at 25 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—INDEPENDENT HAROLD HAY.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLOONS AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COCK. Mallion at 25 o'clock.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—MOVING MINOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA PROGRESS.—SHIRAZ MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FRODO.—THE WASHINGTON FISH.—WOODS' THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GRAND OPERA.—MUSICAL MINSTRELS.—FANTASIES, CALISTO, &c.—LA STUTE BLANCHE. Mallion at 25 o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF ART (Derry Gallery), 632 Broadway.—GRAND EXHIBITION.—THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 9, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated in London yesterday, March 8, at noon.

The Fenian insurrectionary movement was in active progress in the provinces of Munster, Ulster and Leinster, and a general excitement prevailed all over Ireland. Some of the newspapers in Ireland and England publish a manifesto from the "Government of the Republic of Ireland," which sets forth reasons for the revolt, and contains an appeal to the republican peoples of the world for sympathy and aid. Sharp contacts had taken place between the Fenians and the military, police and coast guards, and incendiary fires prevailed in the city and county of Limerick. Railroad travel had been resumed on some of the lines but was interrupted on others. Troops are being poured into Ireland from England at every "available point." The London Times says that the island is "full" of Irish Americans, and that the peasantry not involved in the rising aid the armed bands.

The French government has obtained a verdict under the new press law against M. Girardin. Some of the Christian insurgents in the East are in negotiation with the Turkish government.

Congress voted at 90% for money in London at noon yesterday. Five-twentieths were at 73%.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, with middling uplands at 13½d. In the Liverpool breadstuffs market mixed western corn was selling at 37s. 3d. per quarter.

The letter of our special correspondent in Dublin, with the mail details of our cable despatches to the 23d of February, published to-day, contain matter of considerable interest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, several bills and resolutions of minor importance were acted upon. The resolution of thanks to George Peabody came up and was adopted by a vote of 35 yeas to 2 nays. The resolution to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In the course of debate Mr. Wilson said it was time the committee rooms ceased to be used as grogeries, and that he had in his eye the room of an officer of the Senate that had been used as a barroom. A bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was referred to the Commerce Committee, and the bill to reorganize Alexandria, Va., to the district was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Price to introduce his compound interest note redemption resolution was lost. The business on the Speaker's table being taken up, the resolution appropriating \$500,000 for the Erie Exposition purposes was passed. A joint resolution providing for a commission to determine on the claims of Northern creditors to certain money seized by the United States forces in New Orleans and paid into the Treasury, which was offered by Mr. Butler, was passed. A joint resolution of sympathy for Ireland was introduced under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint that committee immediately, in view of events transpiring on the Northern frontier, was adopted, after a short debate upon it. A motion to amend the rules so as to allow Mr. Stevens to introduce a joint resolution reappointing the Committee on Reconstruction was rejected by 87 yeas to 90 nays, a two-thirds vote being necessary for its adoption. Pending a motion to refer the tariff bill of the last Congress to the Committee of Ways and Means, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of bills to incorporate an East River Bridge Company and to amend the Metropolitan Health Bill. A bill for an elevated railway was introduced. The bill to provide for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen and to abolish the Board of Commissioners in New York was passed, and also the bill relative to a quarantine in the port of New York. The Board of Public Works bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the assenting clause was stricken out, thus virtually killing it.

In the Assembly the Constitutional Convention bill was received from the Senate, and the amendments being non-concurred in a committee of conference was asked for. Bills were noticed for the incorporation of an East River Bridge Company; the regulation of tenement houses, and for other purposes. The investigation of canal affairs occupied the Assembly for some time, and after passing a few bills of minor importance an adjournment took place.

THE CITY.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, and after passing a few unimportant resolutions received the tax levy from the Board of Aldermen. The ordinance was laid over, and the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Fenians in the city were excited and enthusiastic over the news from Ireland yesterday. Large sums of money were subscribed by the prominent Irish citizens. A mass meeting will probably be called for Monday or Tuesday next. A meeting of the Executive Directory and Centre was held in Chatham street last night, and a resolution

was adopted calling upon the President and Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Irish people in revolt. A large mass meeting of the Robert's branch was held in Troy last night. A hundred additional recruits and a large sum of money were taken in.

The son of a wealthy gentleman of Taunton, Mass., was found recently after borrowing \$38,000. He was arrested in this city on Thursday and returned to his home in charge of a Sheriff.

The argument in the case of the People ex rel. Hill Fowler vs. the Canvassers of Election in the Eighth Election District took place yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on the return of an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the respondents to count the votes polled in favor of the relator, in a political contest for a judgeship in the Eighth Judicial District, at the last charter election. Decision reserved.

The case of Wellington Wilcox, who is charged with having forged papers in relation to the pension claim of one James Allen, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Beta. Testimony having been given on the part of the defendant, the examination was adjourned till to-day.

The examination into the accusation preferred against Nathaniel J. Mills, of having fraudulently prepared a bond with the view of removing a quantity of whiskey from a bonded warehouse, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. Two witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the matter was postponed till Tuesday.

In the General Sessions yesterday Philip Rodman was convicted of a misdemeanor in violating the act to prevent cruelty to animals, and was fined \$100 by the City Judge.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, Mr. John A. Zornheimer obtained judgment in the sum of \$3,500 against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for injuries received by being thrown from a Fulton avenue car, in consequence of the carelessness of a conductor, who started it before plaintiff had reached the street.

The splendid steamship *Perseus*, Captain DuChesne, belonging to the French General Transatlantic Company's line, will sail at nine o'clock this morning from pier 50 North river for Havre, calling at Brest to land passengers and mails. The *Perseus* has made six passages from this port to Brest since she commenced running, and the average length of each was but nine days and ten hours. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at six o'clock A. M.

The new steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mirehouse, belonging to the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river at noon to-day for Antwerp and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Louisiana*, will sail from pier 47 North river at twelve noon, to-day for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers and freight.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, Captain Adams, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M.

The steamship General Sedgwick, Captain Whitehurst, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Texas line, will sail from pier 20 East river this afternoon for Galveston with passengers and a full freight.

The steamship General Grant, Captain Cowich, of Cromwell's line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Empire line steamship *San Jacinto*, Captain Atkins, will sail at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, from pier No. 13 North river.

The fine steamship *Sarasoga*, belonging to Leary's line, will sail from pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-day, for Charleston, connecting at that port with the steamer *Dictator*, for the Florida ports.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed at 134. The continued recession of gold has unsettled commercial values to such an extent as to render almost all kinds of speculation impossible. The markets are generally dull for this season of the year, and the general aspect of commercial affairs is regarded as decidedly unpromising. Cotton continues to decline under the fall of gold and in view of the unfavorable cable advices, and prices are again lower. Coffee ruled quiet but firm. On Change flour was more active at former prices. Wheat was dull and drooping. Corn advanced 1/2c, with a moderate demand. Oats were steady. Pork closed firm, while beef was steady and hard dull and heavy. Whiskey was unchanged. Freight was steady. Naval stores ruled dull and nominal. Petroleum remained heavy. Wood was more active at the advance established during the fore part of the week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An agreement has been signed for the foundation of a new establishment of Europeans at Yokohama. The new Tycoon of Japan, Prince Toshihito, shows himself favorable to foreign commerce.

The schooner *M. F. Varnum*, from Buckport, Me., for Pensacola, Florida, was lost at sea on the 29th of January last. The captain and crew remained twenty-three days on board after the vessel was wrecked and unmanageable, when assistance came and they were all safely landed in Bermuda. The captain (Sprague) was a brevet brigadier general, commanding cavalry during the war.

Governor Wall, of Louisiana, has issued his proclamation declaring the Reconstruction bill to be in force throughout that State. Steps are being taken by whites and blacks in Charleston for the organization of a republican Union party.

News from Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico is to the effect that the Indians are again becoming hostile. General Crook killed sixty and took thirty prisoners at the battle of Steen Mountain.

A New Jersey Legislative committee is engaged in investigating the affairs and management of the North river ferries.

The Virginia and Tennessee valley, from Lynchburg to Chattanooga, is suffering from the heaviest freshet known during the present generation.

The statement of Captain West, of the *Andalusia*, and of other officers of the vessel, regarding her burning at sea recently, together with a list of the lost and saved, will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper.

Two more defalcations are reported in Baltimore. The ships *May Glover* and *Washington* went ashore recently off Vancouver's Island.

The people of Vancouver's Island are thinking about joining the Canadian confederation.

Gen. George H. Thomas declines the nomination for President proposed by the Union men of Tennessee.

The building in Washington on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street was destroyed by fire yesterday. Six or seven persons were buried under the walls, which fell, and two bodies had been recovered up to midnight.

Another Atlantic Cable.

We understand that negotiations have been on foot for some time on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, with certain parties in this country, with the sanction of our government, to lay an Atlantic cable between Brest and New York. We have reason to believe, from the best authority, that the Emperor is not only most favorably disposed to the enterprise, but that he is willing to give all his influence to encourage the capitalists throughout France to embark in it, conjointly with the moneyed men of New York, such as A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Marshall O. Roberts, and others on this side of the Atlantic. The advantage of such a line cannot well be overrated. The government and Congress should take up the subject at once. Inasmuch as nothing can bind distant nations more closely together than telegraphic communication, can set matters of policy more clearly and speedily before the governments on both sides of the Atlantic, it is desirable that we should not be dependent upon the caprice of the British government, which now controls the only Atlantic cable and manifestly uses it for its own purposes. By the establishment of a cable to France we will have an opportunity of obtaining correct views of the state of affairs in Europe generally, instead of being deluded, as we now are, by the garbled news which reaches us through England and the English cable.

The Great Settlement—What the South Ought Now to Do.

With the meeting of the Fortieth Congress we commence a new volume in the new departure in our national history. The forfeitures, pains and penalties of the late rebellion have been defined, the terms of Southern reconstruction and restoration have been established, and, however harsh they may appear to those Southern politicians who had pinned their faith and their hopes to President Johnson's lenient policy, the thing is now fixed in the ultimatum of Congress. The Southern press, taken all aback, is blindly beating about for some way of escape, but the stern necessity of submission meets them at every point. The officious copperhead journals of the North are, as usual, promptly on hand to aid their Southern friends with their advice; but the response from Virginia to Texas is, that we have had enough, since 1861, of the treacherous instructions and false promises of Northern democratic politicians. We want no more of them. They are intent only upon recovering their old Southern balance of power, in view of the government spoils and plunder; but we of the South have our own interests to consider under this new order of things.

This is the true point of departure for the South. The first duty devolving upon the people of the excluded States is to take care of themselves and to secure their own local governments against the Northern radicals in their work of reorganization. In this connection they have two difficulties confronting them upon the threshold—the disfranchisement of a considerable class of their leaders in the rebellion and the general enfranchisement of their emancipated blacks. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, however, a disfranchised leader, in pleading for a prompt adherence to the terms of Congress, pleads the plea of true patriotism and common sense which should govern all his associates. They should be content for a season to sacrifice themselves in order to restore their respective States and people to the general government and all its blessings. A general amnesty will then be sure to follow. Next, with regard to the blacks, we find that under the lead of their white Parson Hinnelut—a diluted second edition of Parson Brownlow—the colored voters of Richmond are moving for an independent black party. The tendencies of this movement to a general independent organization of the blacks throughout the South, under the management of radical whites, is a matter of the gravest importance to the ruling Southern landowning class. They have no time to lose, if they would secure for the future this African balance of power. Surely the owners of the land and the owners of the labor ought at the ballot box to stand together; for no greater danger can threaten the future harmony of Southern society, whites and blacks, than that of a political organization of the one race against the other. The landowners have the laboring class within their reach, and they should dismiss their old prejudices of slavery, caste and color at once, and use the advantages which they possess to gain and hold their black votes.

This balance of power secured, the whole work of State reconstruction, even in South Carolina, will become simple and easy, so that by the time the Presidential election comes round, with the ten rebel states reclaimed and several new States admitted, we shall probably have forty States participating in the contest. Meantime, the Southern press, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, will be pursuing the course of wisdom, safety, harmony and prosperity in falling in with the example of Governor Brown, of Georgia. Any other course will only serve to prolong the present sufferings of the Southern people and to bring the two races into hostile array against each other, instead of bringing them to a harmonious political understanding. At the same time, to show that they are in earnest in this work of reorganization and that they have faith in its speedy fulfillment, the Southern press would make a decided hit in proclaiming for their remnant national ticket for 1868 the following:

FOR PRESIDENT,

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL R. E. LEE.

The nomination of this ticket in the South would operate so powerfully upon the Northern public mind, in behalf of a general amnesty, that this Fortieth Congress, by a two-thirds vote in each house, would proclaim it, in order to ratify this Southern proposed treaty of peace, harmony, fraternity and reunion, in the names of Grant and Lee. And what a splendid consummation this would be—universal harmony superadded to universal liberty, universal equality and universal suffrage, "excepting Indians not taxed." Grant for President and Lee for Vice President, and Union and rebel soldiers from all our battlefields, from the first Bull Run to Appomattox Court House, walking, like South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, and voting the same ticket of Grant and Lee. Let the Southern newspaper press proclaim this ticket and it will carry everything before it—reconstruction, the negro vote, a general amnesty, the next Congress and the next Presidency.

Meantime, let hesitating Southern politicians, upon this tack of reconstruction, remember that the sword of impeachment still hangs over the head of President Johnson, and that whether it is to be withdrawn ultimately or brought into action will depend upon his use of the opportunity which will be given him for a faithful execution of the law.

New York City Railroad Jobs in the Legislature.

The New York city railroad jobbers have fairly opened their batteries and commenced in earnest their annual bombardment of the State Legislature. Bills have been poured into both houses for new surface roads up and down and across the city, from one end of the island to the other. Treading upon the heels of the underground projects, the proprietors of which bullied the Senate committees into a favorable report, comes the "original Jacobs," the surface road along Broadway and Lexington avenue. This scheme, by its magnitude, takes the precedence and overshadows all others. Simultaneously with this big job bills make their appearance for routes along Fulton street, for elevated railways, experimental railways, a west side suspension and transverse railroads, up town and down, after the fashion of the smaller fish that swim in the wake of the shark.

The safety of the people against all these lobby jobs seems to lie in the conflict that is

certain to arise between the parties in interest. The danger is in a combination by which three or four of the most promising schemes may prove powerful enough to secure favorable legislation for all. If the real interest of the city is taken into account by the Legislature the jobs will be rejected. The people want no additional surface roads in the present condition of the city, and the underground and elevated projects are yet more objectionable. The only substantial relief for New York is to be found in the opening of three or four broad avenues to the Battery and the construction of railroads on the European plan—through the blocks and over the houses. All other schemes are simply speculations got up for the purpose of making money. If carried through the Legislature at all it will only be through a disgraceful system of bribery and corruption, and it will become the duty of Governor Fenton to interpose his veto for the protection of the city. The members who vote for these bills on "contingencies" and because they have secured "friends" among the corporators will in the end find that they have made a profitless sacrifice of their reputations. They will never realize a dollar from the investment.

The Revolution in Great Britain and Ireland.

That there are very disturbing elements at work in England and Ireland just now is quite manifest. The reform movement is keeping England in hot water, which probably may be made a little hotter by the Fenian spirit which apparently exists in the manufacturing districts. The Fenian conspiracy in Ireland looks troublesome and embarrassing. The dragon's teeth which the omnipresent Stephens has sown are springing up, in accordance with the old fable, into armed bodies of men in all quarters of that island, north and south, west and east. These may be only feints to bewilder the government, in conformity with a pre-arranged plan, or they may be nothing more than spontaneous movements of the organized masses who cannot be kept in control, owing to the fever heat which the people have reached. The telegraphic news which, of course, is modelled to suit the will of the English government, and, therefore, must be taken to represent the mildest form of the state of affairs in Ireland, announces a rising at various points and the result of several collisions between the insurgents and the military, in one of which, near Dublin, the Fenians succeeded in mastering and disarming the garrison, after a sharp engagement.

The government cannot be unaware of the danger which threatens the peace of the country, and they may find themselves compelled to adopt such measures of reform in England and a fair settlement of the land question in Ireland as will appease the wrath of the people; or they may decide to crush out, by the most violent and cruel means, the Irish movement, in order to strike terror into the English and Scotch reformers. There is no doubt that in adopting either of these policies the British government will be guided by the expediency of the hour.

It appears by our late despatches last night that a proclamation, purporting to come "from the government of the Irish republic," is published in many of the English and Irish papers alike, which is a significant fact, considering the severity of the bonds which newspaper proprietors are obliged to give to the government restricting them from publishing treasonable matter. Armed bodies of Fenians are said to be coming into frequent conflict with the British troops in the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, in the South, and the counties of Down, Wicklow, Louth, and Dublin in the North and East. Incendiary fires in the city of Limerick and throughout the county of Limerick are also reported, showing that the insurrection is not confined to one district, but has spread itself almost throughout the entire island. The London Times states that the insurgents are rationed and taken good care of in the matter of supplies by the people, and supported by numerous Irish-American officers, who keep them in thorough discipline. Our telegraphic news states that troops are being despatched from all available points in England to Ireland. This fact may be an incentive to the English reformers to adopt those "other means of redress" which John Bright alluded to in one of his late lectures. Looking at the whole condition of things in the British empire at the present moment, there appears to be serious apprehension of a general revolution.

New York City Commission Bills in the Legislature—Tinkering at Reform.

The State Senate very properly yesterday rejected the bill to establish a Board of Public Works in New York. The enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of nineteen to five in Committee of the Whole, and a vote to disagree with the report of the committee and recommit the bill was defeated by nine to twenty. This emphatic expression of the views of the Senate indicates the failure of the whole batch of bills introduced under the guise of New York city reforms, but which, in truth, if passed into laws, would only increase the evils under which the city suffers and add to the present heavy taxation. Such of the representatives at Albany as are honestly in favor of protecting the taxpayers of the city and desirous of securing the substantial and actual reform of our municipal government should vote against all these new schemes. The people do not ask that the expenditure of their money and the distribution of city patronage shall simply be transferred from one set of hands to another. What they wish is that an effective and economical system of government shall be given them which will do away with official corruption and reduce the taxes below twenty million dollars a year. We have now a number of independent commissions and boards, each acting without responsibility to any common municipal head, often coming into conflict one with another, extravagant in their expenditures and inefficient in their operation. We want no addition to these bodies. The best thing the Legislature can do is to turn the whole subject of the New York city government over to the State Constitutional Convention, and to pass the bill to provide for the election of delegates to that Convention as soon as possible. The Conference Committee which has just been agreed to should report in favor of the Assembly bill without any unnecessary delay. There is no doubt but a well considered and efficient system of government for this city will be laid down in the new constitution, which will secure real municipal

reform. If any new commissions are now created by the Legislature they may be materially altered or swept away altogether in a few months by the action of the Convention on Revision, and the cost of putting the useless machinery into motion will fall upon the taxpayers of the city. No honest friend of city reform will ask such legislation, and to all others the Senators and Assemblymen should turn a deaf ear.

Immediate Resumption.

The "on to Richmond" party were the same men who now cry out just as ignorantly and with equal danger to the country, on to specie payments. In fact, they are impracticable radical theorists in everything, and are always crying on to something that leads to disaster. Mr. Chase and the radical party of which he is a prominent chief were the original inflationists; for they flooded the country with paper money. Now they turn round, after doing all the mischief, and demand immediate resumption of specie payments. But their inconsistency is still more glaring from the fact that, while they urge a contraction of the currency with a view to force resumption, they are the advocates of the national bank system, under which three hundred millions of circulation is added to the currency. They support a monstrous monopoly, which is not only useless and unnecessary as a banking system, but is positively dangerous to the country and injurious to the material interests of the mass of the people. While professing to be *par excellence* the friends of the industrial classes, the whole tendency of their theories and policy is in favor of the few. They talk about the general welfare, at the same time they support only monopolies and particular classes. They are the most earnest high tariff men, and they use all their influence to sustain the national banks and every other monopoly whereby the many are made to suffer for the benefit of a few.

Now, if these radical theorists were not governed by corrupt political motives or not incurably inconsistent, they might reach their object of bringing about immediate resumption by breaking up their pet national bank system. If they be sincere and in such a hurry to force specie payments why not extinguish the national bank circulation? Three hundred millions of currency withdrawn from circulation would, according to their own theory, soon bring us to specie payments. This is bringing the matter to a practical test. Are these original inflationists prepared to hurry up resumption in this practical way? We think not; for it would damage their friends, the few capitalists and monopolists who own the national banks. We do not think they are prepared to give up the profits of three hundred millions of circulation for the good of the country. But apart from this enormous privilege, twenty millions or more a year, the national banks were established by these very men as a gigantic political machine, through which they expected to make Presidents and Congresses and control the destinies of the republic. A financial and political monopoly like this, which will absorb all the profits of industry and control the affairs of the country, cannot be overthrown without the most earnest and persistent efforts. In making the attempt the greatest difficulty will be found in the hypocritical hostility of the Chase radical party who established the banks, who flooded the country with paper money and who now clamor for immediate resumption for the special benefit of the bondholders and a few capitalists. We must not expect to find consistency in such men nor in the crazy radical journals that support them.

The Exodus from Germany—The German Element in New York.

The exodus from Germany, which we predicted would be one consequence of the recent European war, has already swollen to a surprising height the flood of emigration to the United States. According to the report just submitted to the German Emigrant Society by its agent no less than 2,728 out of the 5,695 emigrants who arrived in New York during the month of February are Germans, who sailed from the ports of Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, London, Liverpool and Antwerp. During the corresponding period of last year the number of German emigrants was 2,829, and during that of the year previous only 547. Since the 1st day of January 6,719 Germans have landed at this port alone.

New York has become, it is said, the third German city in the world even previous to this large influx of German emigration. German enterprise has found its way into every channel of business activity in our metropolis. He that runs may read the multiplied signboards which everywhere attest the increase of the German element. Its growth in our midst is sometimes curiously enough illustrated. Thus a large fashionable hotel on Broadway has been completely transformed, even to its name, from an American to a German hotel; and one of the principal life insurance companies in New York has undergone, at least in one of its departments, a somewhat similar transformation, while at the same time retaining its original name, which is peculiarly appropriate to this city of the old Knickerbockers, and also its extensive American business. Its enterprising American president, on the eve of his recent departure on a Southern tour, gave a farewell dinner in true German style to more than fifty German agents, whose work lies entirely among the German population of New York and its vicinity. The same American company has a flourishing agency in Dresden. We now have in New York not only German meerschaum manufactories, German breweries and lager beer saloons, but also German churches, schools, newspapers, bookstores, theatres—in fine, all interests, professions and trades have their German representatives. Music is almost monopolized here by our Teutonic fellow citizens. The orchestra of every theatre is largely composed of German musicians. Several of the great metropolitan musical societies, the Liederkranz and the rest, are exclusively German. The great German actor, Bogumil Dawison, would find either of our German theatres, if enlarged to twice its size, too small for the crowds of his compatriots who have applauded him in New York. Our late carnival would have been dull and dismal enough if it had not been enlivened by German balls and masquerades. The German Republican Central Committee of this city and Brooklyn have just memorialized the Legislature, not against the Excise law itself, but only against certain obnoxious features in it "which interfere with the supposed rights of the people and their personal liberty." Native Americans, notwithstanding all the political

liberties bequeathed to them by their Revolutionary fathers, are less apt to be jealously vigilant against tyranny in the guise of alleged public opinion than our naturalized citizens, who have been accustomed at home to enjoy private, individual and social freedom, even under despotic governments. In this and nearly every other sphere of influence in New York society the German element is at work, and, for the most part, beneficially.

The Custom House Brawl—Terrible Onslaught on the Congressional Committee's Report.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the affairs of the New York Custom House, which was recently ushered in with a loud flourish of trumpets and a keen relish by some of our contemporaries, is receiving a terrible overhauling on all sides. It is one of the most singular documents ever put forth from a responsible or respectable source. It reads very much like the harrowing stories of conjugal infidelity, divorce cases, heartless abandonments and startling crimes told in some of the sensational Sunday papers, and turns out to have about as good foundation. All its material statements have been promptly contradicted on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, and this morning it receives severe punishment from every side. The cards of E. C. Johnson and others show conclusively that the report of the committee was no error of judgment, but a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation of facts and distortion of testimony for the purpose of accomplishing an unworthy object.

Collector Smythe comes out of a dangerous contest with political guerrillas entirely unharmed. His plain, straightforward conduct has fortunately baffled the cunning plots of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous lobby leaders and office brokers in the State. He is shown to be the only Collector of the port for a number of years who has not directly or indirectly used the patronage of the Custom House to his own advantage or for the benefit of members of his family or near connections. But while he escapes unscathed some of the particular friends of the committee are placed in a very awkward position. Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, whose share in the "big plums" of the Custom House was carefully ignored and concealed by the committee, has been smoked out. Having in the customary style of the high-moral-pressure radical press branded the exposure of his interest in the general order business under former collectors as "an abominable falsehood," Mr. E. C. Johnson publishes an ugly document in the shape of an agreement signed by Bowen, by which he, his brother and another party, "their heirs and assigns," were guaranteed thirty per cent on the storage of all general order goods from the 6th day of September, 1861, so long as such general order business should remain in the hands of the parties upon whom it was at that time bestowed.

The report of the committee was got up for the purpose of removing the Collector and putting some one else in his place. That was the end and aim of the whole business. But although the shrewdest political engineers have been engaged several months in manufacturing this terrible torpedo which was designed to blow the old Collector through the roof of the Custom House and a new Collector in at the window, now that it has exploded, it has only hurt the fingers of those who fired it. The truth is, the Tenure of Office law which was passed by the last Congress over the Executive veto enables the President to keep Collector Smythe in the New York Custom House just as long as he himself remains in possession of the White House. That law contains at least one provision that is advantageous to the country—it insures permanence in office, unless the incumbent commits a crime or is proved to be incompetent. We are in favor of such a rule, and believe that it will in the end prove to be a public benefit. In this case, however, it returns to plague its inventors. It prevents the desired removal of Collector Smythe, and through its operation the efforts of Thurlow Weed, the Birbys, Mather, Barr, Brown, the highly moral and saintly *Independent* and the whole fry that have been crowding and tumbling after the "big plums" of the Custom House all go for nothing.

Proposed New Postal Facilities.

We live in extraordinary times and under extraordinary influences. There seems to be no limit to the changes which science is effecting in our physical and social condition. From experiments which are now in operation it has been demonstrated that the Post Office mails, and even passengers, can be conveyed at a rate of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles an hour with the most perfect safety. The pneumatic railway system by which this marvel is accomplished has as yet been applied only to the transmission of the mails from one part of London to the other, but the capital has been subscribed and preparations are being made for a passenger line on the same principle. There are no engineering difficulties to be apprehended in the way of this new project; for the power required to carry a certain weight of mail matter will convey the same weight of passengers, and there is no limit to the increase of either.

Congress should institute an inquiry at once into the advantages of the pneumatic system. If it finds them to be what is represented it